

sary that the instructor have a fundamentally broad training in the field of botany ; he cannot be a beginning graduate student interested primarily in getting his degree, with his teaching a bothersome chore to be sandwiched in at odd hours. He must know that the educator, if he aspires to be worthy of the real meaning of the word, must do more than stand in front of a group of students droning over phrases which he has hastily snatched from a book a few minutes before class time—and from the same text the students were supposed to have “studied” the night before. The philosophical background of the course has led to an organization designed to awaken in the student an intelligent awareness of the nature of living organisms through a study of plants. Under the guidance of a competent and sympathetic instructor, this can be accomplished.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN
NEW YORK, N. Y.

W. H. CAMP

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

TRIP OF NOVEMBER 2, 1941, ALONG THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

Ten members and guests were present on this trip whose purpose was to continue the botanical survey and census being made by the Club of the New Jersey sections of the Appalachian Trail maintained by the New York-New Jersey Trails Conference. In the morning we covered the Dunfield Creek route from the Delaware River to Sunfish Pond (Section 1a) and in the afternoon the blazed route from Sunfish Pond back to the Delaware River (Section 1), covering slightly over nine miles of trail in all. The weather was intensely cold.

According to the official records in Dr. Small's office there have been identified thus far by Club members in Section 1 166 species and varieties of spermatophytes, 11 pteridophytes, 4 bryophytes, 8 fungi, and 24 lichens. In Section 1a there have been found 159 species and varieties of spermatophytes, 17 pteridophytes, 15 bryophytes, 18 fungi, and 39 lichens. The total number of different species and varieties from both areas taken together is as follows: spermatophytes, 238; pteridophytes, 19; bryophytes, 17; fungi, 22; and lichens, 43.

Among the most interesting plants observed by us on our trip through Section 1a were the American dittany (*Cunila origa-*

noides), pubescent angelica (*Angelica villosa*), bearded short-husk (*Brachyelytrum erectum*), eastern golden-saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium americanum*), beech-drops (*Epifagus virginiana*), large coral-root (*Corallorrhiza maculata*), mockernut hickory (*Carya alba*), bitternut hickory (*C. cordiformis*), and small-fruited hickory (*C. microcarpa*), wild hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*), downy rattlesnake-plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*), ternate grape-fern (*Botrychium obliquum*), cutleaf grape-fern (*B. dissectum*), common Virginia winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), fringed milkwort (*Polygala paucifolia*), white swamp-honeysuckle (*Azalea viscosa*), purple-flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratum*), toothed whitetop aster (*Sericocarpus asteroides*), vernal water-starwort (*Callitriche palustris*), common satin-grass (*Muhlenbergia mexicana*), field basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*), Torrey's wild-liquorice (*Galium lanceolatum*), smooth rock-cress (*Arabis laevigata*), hairy milkweed (*Asclepias pulchra*), deep-green sedge (*Carex tonsa*), purple chokeberry (*Aronia prunifolia*), and sheep-laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*), all identified by foliar or fruit characters, or, at least, in their post-anthesis stages. The rare maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*) and walking-fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) provided a thrill. Three species were found still in bloom at this late date: the common bluets (*Houstonia coerulea*), American witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and common white wood aster (*Aster divaricatus*). Large quantities of a handsome earth-star (*Astraeus hygrometricus*) were found along the trail and some mountain-laurel bushes were seen to be infested with *Phomopsis kalmiae* or *Phyllosticta kalmicola*.

At Sunfish Pond the most important finds were colonies of the long sedge (*Carex folliculata*), dulichium (*Dulichium arundinaceum*), and sweet gale (*Myrica gale*). In Section 1, near the Delaware River, we found fields filled by practically pure-stand colonies of coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), giving every evidence of being native, some of the stands covering the major portions of several acres. The European privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), autumn oleaster (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), common tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Nintooa japonica*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), and European barberry (*B. vulgaris*) were found as abundant escapes. Other

interesting plants observed were the green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), maleberry (*Arsenococcus ligustrinus*), ebony spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron*), hooked crowfoot (*Ranunculus recurvatus*), northern wild-comfrey (*Cynoglossum boreale*), mountain-holly (*Nemopanthus mucronata*), common running-pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*), American trailing Christmas-green (*L. flabelliforme*), early meadow-rue (*Thalictrum dioicum*), English blue-grass (*Poa compressa*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), common wild-ginger (*Asarum canadense*), and American pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*). Particularly noteworthy were the soft agrimony (*Agrimonia mollis*), white avens (*Geum canadense*), low wild gooseberry (*Grossularia hirtella*), roughleaf bent-grass (*Agrostis hiemalis*), smaller catspaw (*Antennaria neodioica*), and plantainleaf catspaw (*A. plantaginifolia*). The liverwort, *Conocephalum conicum*, was found in extensive mats on a moist cliff. Along the river extensive beds of large-bracted plantain (*Plantago aristata*) caused considerable comment.

H. N. MOLDENKE

NEWS NOTES

As announced in the last number of TORREYA, Dr. William J. Bonisteel is now chief drug specialist with the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. We regret that this has necessitated his giving up the editorship of TORREYA as he was well qualified by temperament and experience to undertake such a task. His work was well organized, and the issues of TORREYA were appearing regularly. He also had a number of ideas, which he had not been able to put into practice, for improvement, and for making TORREYA more useful to the members.

The long delay since the last number of TORREYA appeared has been due to the fact that there was no one immediately available to take over the editorship in the absence of Dr. Bonisteel. Recently Dr. Harold H. Clum has been asked to undertake this, and hereafter all contributions to TORREYA should be addressed to him at Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HAROLD H. CLUM
EDITOR